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Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

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BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

Wellsboro, Dec. 24, 1872.

New Cabinet Shop

The undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand, opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Wilcox, he is prepared to sell Chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of

Furniture, Picture Frames, &c

WM. SPECHT.

Smethport, Feb. 4, 1863.

The May Queen.

ADAPTED TO A BACKWARD SEASON.

If you're waking, call me early, call me early, mother dear,
And see that my room is warm, mother, and the fire is burning clear!
And tallow my nose once more, mother, once more ere you go away,
For I'm to be queen of the May, mother, I'm to be queen of the May.

It froze so hard last night, mother, that really I couldn't break
The ice in my little pitcher, mother, till I thought the poker to take!
You'll find it there on the hearth, mother—but, let that hot brick stay,
For I'm to be queen of the May, mother, I'm to be queen of the May.

I shall put on my *aqua skyters* outside of my seal skin coat;
And two or three yards of flannel, dear, will go around my throat.
And you'll see that the boneset tea, mother, is drawn while your child's away,
For I'm to be queen of the May, mother, I'm to be queen of the May.

Little Effie shall go with me, if her nose is fit to be seen,
And you shall be there, too, dear mother, to see me made the queen,
Providing the doctor'll let you; and if it don't rain instead,
Little Johnny is to take me a part of the way on his sled.

So, if you're waking, call me early, call me early, mother dear,
For to-morrow may be the chilliest day of all the glad new year!
For to-day is the thirtieth, mother, and blessed if your child can say
If she ain't an April fool, mother, instead of the queen of May. —*Bret Harte.*

ALWAYS THAT BABY.

Mrs. Osgood was a frail, delicate woman, as so many New England women unfortunately are. She worked all the forenoon about her house, keeping every nook and corner of it spotlessly neat, and getting a dinner which made every neighbor who happened in at meal-time smack his lips and say: "What a good cook Osgood's wife is!" But by the time all was done, and the dishes were washed after her monday meal, Mrs. Osgood was well nigh "done" too. She had no strength left, and little patience. At such times a grasshopper was a burden—how much more a baby! But those were the very times little Sammy took in which to make his presence most sensibly felt. Jenny Osgood was ten years old when Sammy was born. During these ten years between there had been no baby, and when Sammy made his appearance his parents were divided between surprise and satisfaction.

Jenny was all satisfaction at first. She had always envied other girls their baby brothers and sisters, with their odd little fingers and wonderful pink toes; and now she had a little natural curiosity in her own house, as pink, as small, and as astonishing as the best of them. But when Nurse Williams went away, and Mrs. Osgood began to do her own old tasks again, with the care of baby added, then Jenny's troubles began. When she came in at noon, it was "Jenny, won't you take the baby while I get the dinner on?" When she came home at night, it was, "Oh, you've come, Jenny; I'm glad, for I want you to take the baby, and let me rest a little—my head is bursting!"

Jenny remarked, confidentially, to her best friend, Susy Pine, that it was always that baby, and she believed if he were going to be a baby always she should hate him, but she s'posed he would grow up some day.

Meantime Sammy was an engaging little creature. He was never very strong, how should he be when his mother was so worn with care, and he drew in weariness with his very milk? But he was a little blue-eyed blossom of a baby; too fair for human uses, and with a sort of uncanny wisdom in his face which Jenny never noticed, but which made older folks say they didn't believe that that Osgood baby would ever live to grow up.

He was slow about learning to walk, and when he was a year old Jenny had still to drag him in his little carriage. Sometimes she liked this well enough, for she was not a bad girl, only a little selfish, as girls of her age are so apt to be, and she truly loved her little brother. But when he interfered with her own plans and pleasures she was sorely impatient with the hindrance. One noontime in early May she was tying on her hat in the schoolhouse entry. It was Saturday, and there would be no more school that day. The sweet spring air was swelling all the young buds to blossoming, and all the young hearts to song and laughter. The children were full of fun, bubbling over with the spring-time, that was as much awake in their hearts as it was in the babbling brooks and opening flowers and the young green on the rejoicing trees. Everybody was full of plans for the precious afternoon. Susy Pine came up to Jenny.

"As for us, let us go and get violets. I know where there are great banks of them. I'll come for you, and we'll get enough to fill cups and saucers. Will you?"

"Yes, indeed;" and then Jennie's face darkened, as an April sky does with a rising shower. "I don't know. There's always that baby. Mother's been baking to-day, and I s'pose she's tired. Shouldn't wonder if her head ached liked to split. Well, you come round and see. If I can get away I will."

Jenny went home rather slowly. Somehow there wasn't so much spring in her heart as there had been before she thought of the baby, and of, how hard it was that she could never make plans and promises as the rest did just because of him.

"Always that baby," she said to herself. "Anybody would think he was mine and not mother's by the way I have to give up everything on his account."

When she entered the door with her not particularly cheerful face, Sammy saw her. He was laboriously working himself across the room, after a fashion of his own, which was not creeping, but a sort of propelling himself across the floor in a funny way, at which Jenny often laughed, but at which she was in no humor to laugh now.

Sammy was as forward about talking as he was backward about other things, and he called out gayly:

"Look, Jenny—see I go."

Jenny took no notice. She hung up her hat, and sat down listlessly by the window. Her mother was dishing up the Saturday's baked beans, and was too busy to notice her. But Sammy, sensitive to atmospheres even then, as the sensitive plant which shrinks away from your kindest touch, felt that something was wrong with Jenny. At once he turned and began to propel himself in her direction, and presently pulled himself up at her knee.

"Sammy love 'oo," he said, earnestly, as if in that fact were consolation for all the ills of life. "Sammy 'tay with 'oo."

There was a momentary impulse in Jenny's perverse heart to say:

"Yes, I know you will, and that's the worst of it."

But how could she with that little, earnest, flower-like face uplifted to hers? Instead, she stooped down and drew him up into her arms.

"You're a violet yourself," she cried, in a swift little passion of love and remorse. "I guess I wouldn't give you for whole bowlfuls of them."

But by the time Susy Pine came in the afternoon she had grown a little bit discontented again. There was something not quite pleasant in the tone of her voice as she said:

"I s'pose I can't go with Susy after violets, can I?"

Mrs. Osgood was very sensitive to the moods of her household. It was from her that Sammy had taken his highly-wrought nervous organization. She felt, now, all that Jenny's tone implied. She was very tired with her day's baking, and her head ached terribly. A few hours of rest would be so good, but she was not strong minded and hard-natured enough to face Jenny's ill-humor for the sake of it. So she said, in a weary tone:

"Yes, you may go," and then an after thought came. Couldn't Jenny get her pleasure out of the afternoon and she herself get her rest? If only the girls would take Sammy! She asked, with a little hesitation: "I s'pose you wouldn't want to put Sammy in his little wagon and draw him along, too? The air would be good for him, and"—

She stopped there, but Jenny knew well enough that if her mother had finished the sentence it would have been: "I am so tired."

To do the girl justice she tried to speak cheerfully and not show her reluctance at the proposed arrangement.

"Oh, yes," she said "we'll take Sammy; he can come;" and she hurriedly put on the little cloak and hat, and lifted the baby into his little wagon. He was glad enough. He clapped his morsels of hands together, and shouted —if you could call such a weak, little voice a shout:

"Sammy come, too—Sammy will 'tay with Jenny."

"Of course he will," said Susy Pine, making a mischievous little mouth, and Jenny half smiled, half pouted, and muttered in a low voice, which only Susy could hear:

"Always that baby."

For a time all went well. It was easy enough to draw the little wagon in the nice path along the edge of the wood. There were plenty of violets, and the girls filled Sammy's lap with them. He seemed to love them in a curious way for such a baby. He would gather them up and kiss them, and lay them against his little heart, till the girls, watching him, cried out to each other:

"Was there ever such a lovely baby in this world?"

But presently it became very inconvenient to attend to him. They had gathered all the violets along the path, and they saw such beautiful, great clumps of them a little way within the wood. If they only could leave Sammy for five minutes! The thought was in both their minds, but it was Jenny who spoke first.

"He's got all these violets to play with. I don't believe he would cry. Why should he?" Then she turned to Sammy. "Will Sammy be a good boy, and stay with these violets, while sister goes into the wood to get him some more?"

The little fellow gathered up the violets again, and kissed them.

"Sammy 'tay with these violets? Yes, Sammy 'tay with the violets."

Never stopping to think how improbable it was that the little fellow should understand their intention, they took his words for the free consent an older person might have given; and so they hurried off into the wood. If he called after them, they did not hear the faint cry; and they ran on eagerly, gathering loads of flowers, and laughing and chatting, glad and merry "in their spring on that spring day." All right enough, if only duty, in the shape of poor, little Sammy, had not been left behind.

They always thought they were not gone five minutes; but it was at least half an hour before they came in sight of Sammy again; and then he was not in the little wagon. The violets lay there, fading in the sun; but Sammy was on the ground, and there was such a white, white face on which the May sun was shining. The girls sprang toward him; but just as they reached him, Jenny turned to Susy with such a look of pale despair as one hardly sees twice in a lifetime.

"You touch him, Susy," she gasped; "I dare not—I think he is dead."

And Susy went to lift him up. At her touch he opened his eyes, with a feeble little wail; and then, seeing the girls, he tried to smile.

"Sammy wanted to come, too—Sammy fell."

Then the blue eyes shut again, and the girls understood all. He had been frightened at being left alone, and he had tried to get out of the wagon to drag himself after them. In the attempt he had fallen, and hurt himself—who knew how badly?

"Oh, Susy!" Jenny cried, "will you go and tell mother? I dare not. I'll wait here."

Kind-hearted Susy flew away like the wind, and Jenny sat down on the grass, and drew the poor little sunny head, with the white, white, silent face, upon her knee. When Susy reached the house, she saw Mr. Osgood first. He had just come in, and was standing at the door. To him she panted forth her story, and he was off to the woods before she had finished it.

He found his children there—Sammy swooning from pain, and Jenny more dead than alive in her terror. He lifted the baby tenderly, and examined his poor, frail little boy. He soon saw that it was an arm, which had been broken in the little fellow's fall, that made the trouble. He spoke to Jenny cheerfully, for his heart was full of pity for her.

"It's a broken arm, dear, that can be set right by a surgeon and a few weeks of care, which you will be glad to help mother take, I know."

Then he carried Sammy, still unconscious, home in his arms. Mrs. Osgood had made all things ready. She was one of those women who find strength, not lose it, when a time of trial comes. She had sent Susy into the village for a physician. She had everything that could possibly be needed in waiting. Mr. Osgood laid Sammy down on his own little white, fresh bed.

"Don't take on, Jane," he said to his wife. "He has broken his little arm; but it will all come right."

Soon came the doctor, and confirmed what the father had said. The arm was set, and presently Sammy was looking around him, as comfortable in his mind as was possible to a broken-armed baby. Nobody scolded the girls, for they had suffered enough. It was a lesson they would never in all their lives forget.

The little arm healed fast, as baby hurts do. I think, even, that Sammy rather enjoyed this time of illness; for Jenny devoted herself to him constantly. She played with him, she sang to him, she told him stories. She never, never could do enough, she thought, to make up for having brought this pain and peril upon him by her selfish neglect. She was sure she could not forgive herself, but every one else who saw her sorrow and her devotion, forgave her freely.

Sammy's arm was as good as new in a few weeks; and in the autumn he began to walk about. Jenny loved to watch him and help him, and pick him up when he fell down. But sometimes she used to say how soon he would be a boy and not a baby; and then there never would be a baby in the house any more. She thought she would rather tend him forever than have him grow beyond her tending. I think even his mother thought so too, sometimes, when she watched his cunning, coaxing little ways, or laid the little head, with the soft rings of yellow hair and the fair, flower-like face against her heart that ached with the weight of its own tenderness. It seemed as if never any child was loved like that child.

You know how diphtheria raged last winter among the little ones! Sammy was one of the first children to be stricken with it in the little town where he lived. A few hours of peril and pain, and then the everlasting rest. They mourned for him, as all of us have mourned over little graves; but when he had been dead a short time, they began to know that he had never gone away from them. Other people's children might grow out of their sweet babyhood to be rude boys, or hard men, but over their baby no change of age could come. Other people might not see him; but they saw him always—a little one forever—with immortal sunshine on his rings of yellow hair, and a smile that curved constantly the soft sweetness of his mouth—always there, in the old places, whatever else might change or pass away—always that baby.

The Biddeford *Times* says: We saw a young lady this morning wearing a very pretty badge lettered "Press." But we didn't. The Boston *News* adds: We should have been a better man in his place.

Burgoyne's Surrender.

A lecture by Judge Lowrie of Greenwich at Saratoga on the subject of Burgoyne's campaign gave a graphic account of the most important events connected with this celebrated campaign, so generally and justly regarded as the turning point of the revolution. The concluding portion of the lecture was as follows:

The retreat of the army was now ordered. The wounded officers and soldiers were left to the care and generosity of the Americans. Struggling along up the banks of the Hudson, they finally encamped at Saratoga, where Schuylerville now stands. Gen. Gates pursued them, and posted his batteries and sharpshooters in such advantageous positions that they swept with their balls and bullets every part of the camp; eleven round shot tore through the house which the Americans believed to be the headquarters of Gen. Burgoyne. In view of the British lines, on the hill across the Hudson, were two thousand Americans ready and eager to dispute the passage.

At Fort Edward was Gen. Stark with his hardy New Hampshire mountaineers to guard against attempted movements toward the north. Thus hemmed in by superior forces, with his provisions almost exhausted, and his army exposed day and night to the incessant and furious fire of the Americans, Gen. Burgoyne still clung to the hope which had all along deluded him, that Sir Henry Clinton would advance up the Hudson to Albany in time for his relief. But the hour of the inevitable was close upon him. He called a council of his officers, and without a dissenting voice they advised an honorable capitulation. A truce was ordered and after a conference of officers, terms of surrender were agreed upon. On the part of Gen. Gates they were liberal and magnanimous. The British army was to march out of its camp with the honors of war and the artillery to the verge of the river, where the old fort stood, where the arms and artillery were to be left, and their arms piled by word of command of their own officers; they were paroled and allowed to go to England on the condition that they should not serve again in North America during the war.

Not an American soldier was present on the plain when they laid down their arms to witness their humiliation—a mark of noble sensibility characteristic of brave men. One thousand eight hundred and fifty-six prisoners of war, 5,781 paroled men, 4,600 muskets, and forty-two brass cannon were the trophies of the campaign. The American troops, with joyous hearts and elastic steps, with colors flying and drums beating, marched into the British encampments, to the tune of Yankee Doodle. Thus ended this terribly contested campaign—the turning point of the revolution—the proudest page in American history. In the midst of prosperity and happiness, shall we ever forget its glorious events, or its brave, its noble, its self-sacrificing heroes? If there is a spot in all this land of liberty, where time enduring marble should rear high its tablets of illustrious names and of renowned events, it is here on the hights of Old Saratoga. Here—where the flag of imperious England was lowered, and where the proudest army she ever sent across the sea laid down their arms.

Some Pork Figures.

The American swine trade, or, as it is called at the West, the hog crop, has swollen to enormous proportions, the annual product having risen from 1,182,846 hogs packed in 1851-2 to 5,537,124 packed in 1874-5, and the total of twenty-six years being 74,157,182. All this is the result of the immense extension of railroads at the West, on which it is estimated that the expenditure was $100,000,000 a year prior to the panic of 1873. Chicago is the great center of the pork trade, having packed the last year 1,690,348, while Cincinnati packed 560,164, St. Louis 462,246, Indianapolis 278,334, Louisville 278,118, Milwaukee 248,197. The total value of the hog crop, including pork and lard, was $63,827,215 in 1873-4, and $97,338,826 in 1874-5, an increase of $33,511,611.

It Will Do It.

They were married last fall, and they hadn't had one cross word or a sour look, when, the other night, he moved the cook stove into the shanty and called her to hold the pipe up while he gently knocked the joints together. She smiled sweetly as she replied: "Yes, my dear;" but five minutes hadn't passed before he yelled out:

"Durn it! I thought you knew something."

And she threw the two joints of pipe at him and replied:

"I want you to understand that we are as strangers from this hour."

Keeping Him Down.—While stopping over night at a farm house in Missouri, a traveler was astonished to see his hostess walk up to her husband about every fifteen minutes and box his ears or give his hair a pull. In the morning the guest seeing the woman alone, asked an explanation of her strange conduct, and the reply was: "You see, stranger, me and the old man has been fightin' for ten years to see who shall boss this 'ere ranch, and I have jest got him cowed, but if I should let up on him for a day he would turn on me again and my work would all go for nothin'."

The Loss of the Schiller.

The following statement appeared in a New York paper: The fact that the loss of the Schiller would put a large sum of money in the pockets of her owners was brought to our knowledge. The possible inference to be drawn from this fact was, however, so frightful that we made no allusion to the matter. That a brave man like Captain Thomas, who died at his post, should have wrecked the ship willfully is simply incredible. So far as he was concerned the fact that the loss of the Schiller brings her owners $350,000 must be regarded as a mere coincidence. The public, however, cannot help remembering the disclosures as to shipwrecks made by Mr. Plimsoll, and will ask whether a company which is in a position to make money by the loss of a steamer would be as likely to inexorably insist upon every possible means of safety as a company whose steamers were not insured would be.

As the lost steamship had not reached her dock in Hamburg, according to the articles of agreement drawn up between the Eagle and the Hamburg lines, forming the consolidation, the Schiller still belonged to the old line. The ownership was to change after her arrival and discharge at that dock. She was insured in companies in Hamburg and London for her full value, and that amount will be distributed among the owners of the Eagle line. Private telegraphic dispatches were received by the agents of the two lines in regard to their relations. The old Hamburg line agreed to pay the Eagle line $3,250,000 for its steamships and property, exclusive of the docks and buildings at Hoboken. The receipts were to be given for the vessels, and the money was to be paid when the steamers should arrive at Hamburg. The wreck of the Schiller has prevented the fulfillment of the agreement so far as the delivery is concerned, and $450,000—the amount at which the Schiller was put in the schedule—is to be allowed for her loss and deducted from the amount agreed to be paid by the Hamburg line. Instead, therefore, of the sum first agreed on, $2,800,000 will be paid to the Eagle by the Hamburg line, and the insurance of $800,000 will be received by the former. The stockholders of the Eagle line will there (unless the matter shall be disputed in the courts) gain $350,000 by the wreck, for they will receive $800,000, instead of $450,000, as arranged by the terms of consolidation.

Threatening to Shoot.

One of the stories in General Sherman's new book illustrates the lax notions of discipline that prevailed after the first Bull Run. An officer in Sherman's brigade coolly told the latter he was going home, as his term of service had expired, although he had not been mustered out. "Old Tecumseh" replied that if he undertook to leave, he, Sherman, would "shoot him on the spot." Sherman has a way of looking as though he "meant business," and the officer did not start, but the same day Mr. Lincoln visited the brigade. The rest of the story we give in Sherman's words:

In the crowd I saw the officer with whom I had had the passage at reveille that morning. His face was pale, and his lips compressed. I foresaw a scene, but sat on the front seat of the carriage as quiet as a lamb. This officer forced his way through the crowd to the carriage, and said: "Mr. President, I have a cause of grievance. This morning I went to speak to Colonel Sherman, and he threatened to shoot me." Mr. Lincoln, who was still standing, said: "Threaten to shoot you?" "Yes, sir, he threatened to shoot me." Mr. Lincoln looked at him, and then at me, and stooping his tall, spare form toward the officer, said to him in a loud stage whisper, easily heard for some yards around: "Well, if I were you, and he threatened to shoot, I would not trust him, for I believe he would do it." The officer turned about and disappeared, and the men laughed at him. Soon the carriage drove on, and, as we descended the hill, I explained the facts to the President, who answered: "Of course I didn't know anything about it, but I thought you knew your own business best." I thanked him for his confidence, and assured him that what he had done would go far to enable me to maintain good discipline, and it did.

A Woman's Story.

The probability that even the fullest published list will not contain the names of all the victims of the Schiller disaster was made apparent by the story of a lady who called at the office of the company in New York. Two young men from Breslau, she said, had been boarding with her family in Hester street for the seven or eight weeks before the Schiller sailed. It was their first home in this country, and, as their search for work was unsuccessful, and their funds were running out, they decided to return to Germany if they could obtain a free passage. Accordingly they went to Hoboken, and on narrating their case to Captain Thomas, he consented to accept their services as deck-hands. Their names were Herman Baumgarten and Richard Norwack. The former had a wife and two children, whom he intended to surprise by his unannounced return. The agents know of eleven such men who were received by Capt. Thomas on like conditions. Their names will not appear in the lists either of passengers or crew.

The Yellow Fever.

Much of the terror inspired by yellow fever, says the report of a physician detailed to examine into it, is due to the mystery which conceals its origin and progress. In 1873 it was the cause of [illegible] deaths in the United States. During the same period of the year in which it prevailed, there occurred from the group of malarial fevers, 9,200 deaths, and yet there was no panic in any city on account of these latter fevers; while in several large cities, and indeed throughout a large portion of the country, business was paralyzed and commerce almost suspended by the lesser ravages of "Yellow Jack." In respect to the popular fear inspired, yellow fever and cholera are near relatives. From the beginning to the end of the cholera epidemic in 1873, it caused [illegible] deaths, while during the same period there died 20,000 persons, in round numbers, from diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera infantum. It is not even known that the annual death-rate is materially increased by these dreaded scourges.

The only practical lesson taught by the epidemic of 1873 is summed up in two words: General sanitation. In this are included thorough cleanliness, pure air, unpolluted water, wholesome food, and individual hygiene. "No partial exclusion will suffice to prevent an explosion when the mine is ready, as it was in Memphis and in Shreveport, for months before the spark was applied. And no multiplication of the spark will create an explosion where the explosive elements are absent, as was abundantly proved at Mobile and at New Orleans." No measures can prevent the introduction of yellow fever germs along the coast between Key West and Brownsville. "Once introduced into a community living under the semi-tropical sun of a Southern summer, with defective sewerage, imperfect scavenging, polluted water supply, neglected closets, and *in vidia abell*, with the lowered moral as well as physical tone these conditions inevitably produce, an epidemic of yellow fever is no more to be wondered at than is any other natural result the effect of a sufficient cause." The truth of the foregoing remarks upon the importance of general sanitary measures and individual carefulness of general health is well shown by a comparison between the experience of New Orleans and Memphis. In New Orleans, a city of nearly 200,000 inhabitants, 388 cases of fever, against 7,000 cases in Memphis, with less than 50,000 people; the latter city being under poor sanitary rules.

Western Winter Wheat.

The *American Miller*, of Chicago, estimates that the shortage in the winter wheat crop of Minnesota is more than equal to the total receipts of spring wheat at Chicago and Milwaukee for the year 1874. This estimate the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* doubts, although admitting that the cold raw weather of the backward spring has had an undoubted effect upon the value of the wheat. The destruction by cold and frost has been immense, but the damage is not really as great as claimed. In regard to spring wheat, the *Pioneer Press* says that the seeding is about finished, and although the weather is not propitious for germination, the splendid wheat soils of Minnesota have never yet known such things as rot or failure to quicken. February has been known to produce a good crop in August; but late sowings, like those of this year, have uniformly returned the largest increase. If the grasshoppers do not eat up the new verdure, as it is now pretty sure they will not, and if the heavens do not utterly refuse to send down their early and latter rains, the present late season will be a god-send to the farmers, and not a disaster, as seems to be the popular idea.

Newspaper Failures.

Rowell's forthcoming "Newspaper Directory" shows the failure of over 1,000 newspapers in this country during the past year, the loss to publishers, subscribers and advertisers amounting to over $8,000,000; the *Republic*, of New York, alone losing half a million. Among those who went into the newspaper business and lost heavily thereby were two hundred and seventy-five merchants and adventurers, three hundred and fifteen schoolteachers, fifty-seven lawyers, four blacksmiths, thirty-three plasterers, ten farmers, two hundred fanatics of various classes afflicted with literary lesion, one hundred ambitious but visionary young men who drew upon their fathers, and thus suddenly exhausted large margins of the paternal capital, and six lottery men.

A Desperate Fight.

Edward Clark and Michael Mack, masons, fought on a scaffold on a three-story building in Trenton. Covert, the foreman, went up to separate them, and in the tussle the three were precipitated to the ground, thirty-five feet. Eight feet of the wall gave way and fell with the men, burying them beneath it. The men were extricated unconscious and fearfully mangled. Mack's right leg was broken above the knee, and he had many cuts about the body and some internal injuries. His recovery is doubtful. Clark's right leg was broken, and he had a fearful gash at the back of his head. Covert sustained a broken arm, and many cuts upon the head, and was bruised about the body.

The McKean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1875.

A Detestable Democratic Outrage.

At the New Hampshire State election last March, notwithstanding the most unblushing frauds on the part of their opponents, the returns showed unmistakably that the Republicans had elected a majority of nine to the House of Representatives.—Under ordinary circumstances the returns would have decided the matter. But the Democracy could not bear the thought of releasing the State from their clutches, therefore they are determined if possible to obtain by cheating and fraud what the people were unwilling to delegate to them. At first it was proposed upon the organization of the House that the clerk of last year's Legislature (who is a Democrat, and upon whom will devolve the duty of making up the roll and calling the House to order, when it assembles in June) assume the right to leave from the roll a sufficient number of Republicans to give the Democrats a majority, on the pretense that the members omitted were not legally elected. This scheme will probably be abandoned as a little too bold.—Already the mere suggestion has raised a burst of indignation from all the respectable people of the State. They also turned their attention to the Senate with the purpose to cheat the Republicans out of the control of that body. The Senate is composed of twelve members. At the annual election two districts failed to make a choice, five Democrats and five Republicans being elected. It was discovered that General Natt. Head, the Republican candidate from one district, was christened Nathaniel, and thus the votes cast for him must be considered blank, thereby electing the Democratic candidate. While Adjutant General of the State public documents were always signed by him in that way, and no one ever dreamed of giving him any other name.—Not even the thieving gang themselves entertain the least doubt that General Head is duly elected, yet the Governor and Council met last week Monday to count the votes, rejected the votes for Natt. Head, and declared a man elected who did not receive a majority of the votes cast. It is a significant fact that Hon. Frank Jones, the Democratic Congressman-elect in the Fifth district, was called, by his fond parents, Benjamin Franklin Jones, so that there is a good Democratic precedent for laxity, if any exists, in the case of General Head. The New England press condemns, in the severest terms, these efforts of the Democrats of New Hampshire to overthrow an election of the people by acts of usurpation, and it is safe to predict that the consummation of this unparalleled political outrage will create in that State a revolution so resistless as next year to sweep absolutely out of sight the last vestige of Democratic power therein.

Even the Independent press is outspoken in condemnation of this last Democratic trick to cheat the people of the State. The following extract from the New York *Tribune* we commend to the attention of our Democratic friends:

> "With all their clamor for purity and uprightness, and all their vehement denunciations of the corruptions of their opponents, they have not the sincerity and manliness to act fairly and justly when they have the responsibility and the power.—The temptation to gain some small and contemptible advantage by overreaching and cheating, they have not the strength or the courage to resist. The democratic congressman from from that state, who left his back pay in the treasury during the canvass in which his party was making all the capital it could by denouncing the salary grab as an administration measure, and urging the people to rebuke such dishonesty by returning democrats to congress—and who immediately after the votes were counted sent on and drew his share of the grab—was a fair illustration of the average regard for honesty and decency of the leaders of the party in the state." And it might truly have added, in every State.

Kentucky.

The Democratic State Convention of this purely Democratic State has followed very closely the accepted rule of the party. The gentlemen nominated for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General and Auditor, at the late convention were all ex-confederate officers. They were nominated because of that fact, as it was forcibly urged upon the convention. Who can blame the party for standing by its friends, though?

The Third Term.

The county committee of Potter county did a commendable thing when they passed a resolution condemning the third Presidential term idea. Other Republican conventions are every day expressing the same sentiment, and nearly every leading Republican newspaper has derided the idea as impracticable and foolish. It has never been seriously entertained but by a few office holders and certain Democratic journals. It originated in Democratic minds as a scheme for the manufacture of political capital, and most zealously and not altogether fruitlessly has it been used for that purpose. Had President Grant been less upon his dignity in the matter, or, in other words, if he had not been in such a hurry to "get up on his ear" about it, he would have proven wisdom in briefly and emphatically disclaiming any wish or intention of seeking a third term. Had he done so, he would not have lost, but gained, in dignity and respect, and the party and country would have thanked him. It would also have saved a good deal of nonsensical and foolish talk about it, and a vast amount of senseless newspaperial slush. Failing to speak for himself, the party begins to feel that it must speak for him, and it is speaking in unmistakable terms throughout the country.

They Didn't Come.

We have had during the past few months an infinite amount of "gush" in regard to the overflowing love of certain classes in the North and South for each other. "Fraternization" has been the cry on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. There they have stood with outstretched arms and streaming eyes protesting that they would rush into a long and rapturous embrace if the tyrannical government, in the hands of a cruel radical party, didn't hold them apart. Southern politicians and ex-confederate soldiers have been professing ardent love for the old flag, and desiring to embrace the boys who whipped them. If we might trust all the professions we have heard, every ex-grayback is willing to kiss a Yank for his mother.

The committee having general charge of the preliminary arrangements for the grand army and navy reunion which took place at Chicago last week, extended a cordial invitation to "all who recognize the American flag as an emblem of nationality, one and indivisible." Special invitations were also sent out to a number of leading ex-confederates who have of late professed an ardent desire for "reconciliation." This invitation called out gushing responses from several ex-rebel soldiers, and we looked to see a general reunion of both armies at Chicago. The reunion has come and gone, and, we regret to say, not a single ex confederate soldier came and went, or even sent his regrets. The business of embracing the old flag was confined exclusively to the boys who have always discharged that pleasing, yet sometimes painful duty.—Talk is cheap. This demonstration would not amount to very much, but coupled with other acts of ex-rebel soldiers, it is a straw worth weighing.—*Buffalo Express.*

We find the following brief but expressive remarks in an exchange:—"Since the Democratic party has come into power in Connecticut, the reduction of the State debt has ceased. During the last year, the rate of taxation having been reduced by the Legislature of 1873, the current expenses of the State have exceeded the current revenues by nearly one hundred thousand dollars." This condition of things should excite no remark among well informed people. The history of the Democratic party furnishes numerous examples of extravagance, carelessness and incompetency in the management of the finances of the country, and the wonder is that the American people, with their shrewdness and clear understanding, continue to countenance that organization, and occasionally give it a controlling influence in the government of the country. The people of Pennsylvania should profit by the present experience of the people of Connecticut, and repudiate in decided and unmistakable terms the party which is endeavoring to seize control of the government of the Keystone State.

The Pope, according to a Roman newspaper, has formed a resolution to call another Ecumenical Council at the Vatican "in order to discuss ecclesiastical reforms." Such an interpretation of the decrees of the last Vatican Council as will unite the opinions of Roman Catholics themselves on the question of civil allegiance is manifestly needed; but it is probable that an important part of the work of the coming Council will be to determine some scheme to prevent interference by temporal sovereigns with the election of a successor to the present incumbent of the papal chair.—*N. Y. Witness.*

Interesting to Township and Borough Auditors.

Chapter 40 of the general laws of this State for 1874 reads as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the auditors of the several townships and boroughs within this Commonwealth shall meet annually on the first Monday of June, and oftener, if necessary, and shall audit, settle and adjust the accounts of the supervisors, road commissioners, school, borough and township treasurers, as may by law be referred to them.

SEC. 2. That the auditors of the several townships and boroughs within this Commonwealth are hereby authorized and required to publish, by posting handbills, either printed or written, in at least five public places within their respective townships or boroughs, an itemized annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of the borough councils, road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor and school directors for the year preceding the annual settlement for their respective districts; said handbills to be posted within ten days after such settlement; and further, it shall be the duty of said auditors to file a copy of the same with the town clerk in their respective districts, and also with the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, which shall be at all times subject to inspection by any citizen thereof: *Provided*, That where any two of said offices shall be exercised by the same persons only one statement shall be required: *Also provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the present law which requires annual statements of the receipts and expenditures of the borough councils, road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor and school directors to be advertised in the daily and weekly newspapers published in the respective localities.

SEC. 3. In case of neglect or refusal to comply with the provisions of this act, the auditors so neglecting or refusing shall each pay a penalty of twenty dollars, to be recovered in the same manner as debts of similar amount are by law recoverable, by suit instituted in the name of the school district upon the complaint of any tax-paying citizen of the same, and the proceeds thereof to be paid into the school treasury of said district.

SEC. 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

MRS. LINCOLN, widow of President Lincoln has been adjudged insane, and removed to an asylum. Her friends and relatives have delayed this step as long as was considered prudent, but finally concluded that nothing else would suffice.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

Sartwell House,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. Sartwell, *Proprietor.*

THE above house has been recently rebuilt refurnished, and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

KINGSFORD'S
OSWEGO
PURE AND
Silver Gloss Starch,
FOR THE LAUNDRY.
MANUFACTURED BY
T. KINGSFORD and SON.

THE BEST STARCH IN THE WORLD.
GIVES A BEAUTIFUL FINISH TO THE Linen, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it

Kingsford's
OSWEGO CORN STARCH,
For Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream,

It is the original—Established in 1848—and preserves its reputation as PURER, STRONGER, and MORE DELICATE than any other article of the kind offered either of the same name or with other titles.

Stevenson Macadam, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c. accompany each one pound package.

For sale by all first class grocers.

West Street Hotel.
Nos. 41, 42, 43 & 44 West Street.
NEW YORK.
A TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ROOMS 50 and 75 cents per Day. CHARGES very MODERATE. The best meat and vegetables in the market. BEST BEDS in the city. F. T. BABBITT, Proprietor.
12—12—6 mos

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. Bonney & Son,
Proprietors.
P. E. Stone, Clerk, (late Prop. Olean Olean House.)

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND
MANUFACTURERS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS
No. 48 and 50 PEARL St. Buffalo, N. Y.

R. O. SMITH & CO.'S
'EXCELSIOR'
OLEAN.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
SPRING GOODS
Now Ready for Distribution.

Our Spring purchases are simply immense, consisting of Staple and Fancy goods, many job lots, that will be sold at less than regular jobbing prices. Many staple goods have for the first time reached before the war prices. Our large and varied stock of Dress Goods comprises everything new and novel in all the varieties made and imported. Our stock of shawls includes many new and novel styles. Drap de Tay, Cashmere, &c., for Sacques, with an endless variety of Beaded Fringes and Passamentaries to trim. New styles of Waterproofs, Gloves and hosiery in every variety. Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. Cotton Thread, Guipure and Honiton Laces. Ten Thousand yards 4-4 Bleached Muslin, from 10c. up. Marseilles and Jaguard Quilt, Linen Damasks, in all colors, with Towels and Napkins to match. Hand made Shoes and Boots, for men, women and children, all warranted. Hats and Caps, every new style. Cloths and Cassimeres, made to order, and fits guaranteed. Beautiful line of CARPETS, Tapestrics, Ingrains, &c. Wall and Window papers, Oil Shades, Lace and Damask Curtains and fixtures. Don't fail to come to T, at from 30c. to $1.00 per lb.

R. O. Smith & Co.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.
&c., &c., &c.
Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*
Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport. Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Painting & Graining.

THE undersigned is prepared to all kinds work in painting and graining in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.

GRAINING BY A NEW & CHEAP PROCESS.

I make a specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way. CARL SASSE.
12-14tf

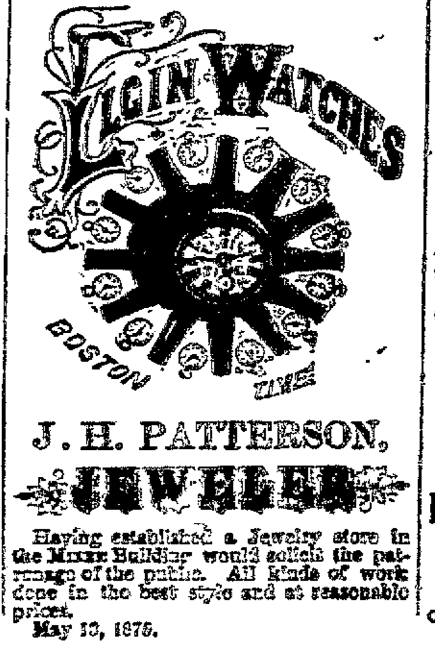
Coffins and Caskets.

F. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

JOSHUA DAVIS. G. H. JAMES
DAVIS & JAMES.
Dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed
Clothing, Notions,
Hardware and General Merchandise.
KANE, PA.

PATTERSON.



J. H. PATTERSON,
JEWELER

Having established a Jewelry store in the Miner Building would solicit the patronage of the public. All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.
May 13, 1875.

An
IMMENSE STOCK
of
NEW GOODS
at
A. N. TAYLOR & SON'S!
Which
MUST BE SOLD!!

Further Particulars Given
NEXT WEEK.

AT
A. B. ARMSTRONG'S
LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,
NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first a class drugstore.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,
SOAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS
Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils,

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WEL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. Also

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!
TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c.
Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. P. WENDEL, Dealer in
Groceries and Provisions,
FRESH & SALT MEAT, FRESH, SALT & FROZEN FISH,
FINE TEAS, COFFEE & SPICES.
Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, and General Fruits.
FINE TOBACCO & CIGARS.
Union Block. SMETHPORT, Pa.

Spring Clothing.
M. LEVY & BRO.,
OLEAN, N. Y.

Are now receiving the largest and most complete assortment of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING which we offer to sell as low as any house in Buffalo. Our stock is the largest in this section.

Boy's and Children's Clothing a Specialty.

We are offering good, all wool, men's suits for $9 00 It will pay you to come and see us. M. LEVY & BRO.
Olean, May 6, 1875.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

Water Street. Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE, and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER.

JEWELRY. WATCHES. CLOCKS. SILVER WARE. TOYS.
At M. L. Armstrong's.
No. 3. UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, Pa.
A full line of Jewelry constantly on hand, including
Ladies' Gold Sets, Rings, Bracelets, Charms, etc.
REPAIRING
of watches, clocks and jewery a specialty. Give him a call.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.
$20
WILL BUY A
First Mortgage
PREMIUM BOND
OF THE
N. Y. INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

Don't compare it with a Lottery; bear in mind that the capital invested is always secured.

This Loan is issued on a novel plan, and is authorized by Special Act of the Legislature of the State of New York.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21.00 but he may receive

$100,000!

Or $35,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, &c. &c.

4th Premium Allotment, June 7, 1875.
5th Series Drawing, July 6, 1875.

Circulars, giving full explanation, will be sent free of charge, on application.

Address, for Bonds and full information
Morgenthau, Bruno & Co.
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
23 Park Row, N. Y.
POST OFFICE DRAWER 29.

Remit by Draft on N. Y. City Banks, Registered Letter, or P. O. Money Order. Apl5-6m

American Wash Blue.
FOR LAUNDRY AND HOUSEHOLD USE.
MANUFACTURED AT THE
American Ultramarine Works, Newark,
NEwark, N. J.

Our Wash Blue is the best in the work. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all the large laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for Family use. Price 10 cents each. For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash blue if you want the cheapest and best.
AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,
OFFICE, 72 WILLIAM ST. NEW YORK.

Alfred Sturdveint.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his
NEW QUARTERS,
OVER THE POST-OFFICE.
He is prepared to do
Shaving & Hair Dressing
in the highest style and at the lowest price,
A select assortment of
Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,
and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

For Sale.

FIVE HORSES, 3 mules, (broken to mine work), a quantity of harness, 40 coal cars, Pittsburgh pattern, 1 sett Harness, 4-ton Mine Scales, Wagons, Bob sleds, 1 sett Drilling Tools, tested, complete, with extra joints, Railroad tools, 2 Clipper Mowers, and 1 Combined Reaper and Mower, Cultivators, Harrows, Plows, &c., &c. Also a quantity of mined coal and a large quantity of ½ x 2 in. strap iron.
Apply to
L. W. Crawford,
Lafayette, McKean Co. Pa.
12-17-4f

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy, Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,
Chas. J. C. Cline & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York; P. O. Box 4586

SARTWELL BROTHERS'
BILLIARD SALOON
AND
RESTAURANT
Sartwell Block, Second floor.
SMETHPORT, PA.
G. W. SARTWELL. S. B. SARTWELL

W. T. Callar,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Paints,
Oils, Fancy Goods,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
KANE, PA.

OLEAN HOUSE.
Geo. Van Campen, Prop.,
Union Street, Convenient to depots. } OLEAN, N. Y.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1875.

Local and Miscellaneous.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

— Summer has come upon us with a rush and without warning.

— Considerable improvement in the lumber business is reported at Weston's mills.

— It is said that we have a good artist in town—a boast that we have not heard in some time.

— A good housewife is one of the greatest blessings in the economy of life, a poor one——

— Business men should have two signs—one on the building they occupy, and the other in their home newspaper.

— Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm. Swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

— The New York Legislature has prohibited the catching of fish in the Genesee river or any of its tributaries until 187[illegible]

— Fresh lemons, oranges, cocoa-nuts, &c are being daily received at McCoy & Reilly's drugstore, and selling at the lowest prices.

— If that old clock wants fixing to last several years longer, take it to Patterson. As a clock-doctor he has no superior and few equals in the country.

— Mark Twain had his umbrella stolen the other day by a small boy and offers five dollars reward for the umbrella and two hundred dollars for the remains of the boy.

— McCoy & Reilly are doing a good business in the paint and oil trade. They sell a good quality of paints, oils and brushes at very reasonable rates.

Anna Dickenson is delivering a new lecture in the West which she calls "Dry rot" and the general impression seems to be that she couldn't have a more appropriate name.

Cardinal McCloskey was presented the other day with a $30,000 diamond cross by a party of twenty-nine enthusiastic and "stumpy" ladies. Such a cross would not be hard to bear, no indeedy.

Experiments recently made in England indicate that wagons are most easily drawn on all kinds of roads, when the fore and hind wheels are of the same size, and when the pole lies lower than the axle.

— The editor of the Cameron Press, which his name is Gould, buys his ink by the jugfull because he can get it cheaper. His wife undertook to fill her inkstand from the jug one day and found that it was not ink by a jugfull.

— W. S. Brownell and wife started Monday morning on a trip to Buffalo, New York and other rural towns. The trip will probably combine business with pleasure, and we will look for a large stock of goods soon consigned to W. S. Brownell.

The Republican County Committee of Potter county sent Hon C. S. Jones as their Representative delegate to the State Convention, and passed a resolution condemning the renomination of any man for the third term now or hereafter.

— An exchange says that it is the misfortune of the country editor that he cannot be as bold and impudent in his paper as his city brother. He has to collect his own subscriptions, and almost everybody in the country keeps a dog.

Soda Water.—McCoy & Reilly keep on draught fresh, cold and delicious soda water. When suffering from the hot breezes of the lowlands, you have only to walk up to the Side Hill Drugstore to enjoy a cold glass of soda and the cool breezes from the hillside.

— A. B. Armstrong is making some radical and much needed improvements in his residence by moving it several feet back from the street, adding one story to the elevation, and in other ways transforming it so that it will hardly be recognized as the same building.

We are very grateful to one of our most valued Philadelphia subscribers, S. A. S., for her words of commendation and encouragement accompanying the remittance of two year's subscription. We shall continually strive to merit more of the same good words from one whose good opinion we so highly prize.

— The new firm of Taylor & Son start in as if they meant business. We cannot remember ever having seen such an overwhelming stock of goods in any one store in Smethport. The store is crammed full and overflowing with every variety and assortment of goods, and they are determined to sell, therefore strike quick for good bargains.

Change of Time.—Some changes have been made in the time of trains on the B. N. Y. & Phila. road. Under the new schedule the mail goes south from Larrabees at [illegible] A. M., and north at 3.58 P. M. The daily stages will leave Smethport at 7.00 A. M. and at 1.00 P. M. The stages should arrive at 1.00 P. M. and 7. P. M.

— We noticed the Burgess and Borough surveyor taking a walk about the streets of the borough the other morning. They were on a tour of inspection of those who had not yet complied with the law in regard to moving fences out of the street. We expect the council will receive some vigorous cursing in a few days from some who have to be forced to live up to the law, and restore to its rightful owner property that does not belong to them. But we imagine that the shoulders of the council are broad enough to carry the responsibility of performing their plan, and unmistakably [illegible]

— A lengthy communication from Port Allegany, signed "H," is omitted from want of space.

— The high winds of last week sadly demoralized the temporary engine house near the depot.

— It is stated that regular passenger and freight traffic will be commenced on the McKean & Buffalo Railroad on the 1st of June. We do not know anything about it, but give the rumor for all it is worth.—Hope it's so.

— The Smethport Cornet Band did some effectual serenading Tuesday evening.—Among those complimented was Hon. A. N. Taylor, who expressed his appreciation by a generous "treat" to the cigars, accompanied by a V.

— When you are warm, tired and thirsty, remember that the soda water at A. B. Armstrong's drugstore is in good running order, and that you can there get a delicious, cold and healthy drink, that will not intoxicate or make a fool of you.

Personal.—Gen. T. L. Kane arrived in town yesterday and made his first call upon the printer, as usual. We were pleased to see him in good health and spirits, and to learn of the rapidly improving health of his wife and daughter. He and his family have been spending the winter in Philadelphia and have lately returned "home" to McKean county.

— We are informed upon perfectly reliable authority that the pastor of the St. Elizabeth's Catholic church, of this place, took occasion at a recent service held in Bradford to make a personal attack upon the editor of this paper: that he denounced us in most abusive, coarse and insolent terms, and enjoined upon his flock the duty of burning every copy of the Miner that finds its way into their houses. We make this statement merely as a matter of news, not that it affects us or our actions in the least. Our readers can draw their own conclusions, comment on our part being unnecessary.

The following address was recently delivered at the funeral of a San Francisco type setter: "Our brother, Mr. John Harlan, is dead. His last letter is distributed, his case is emptied, his stick is full, the last line is spaced out, and the clicking of the type is no more heard by his hand. A paragraph is made, a period put in, his last proof is taken, his galley cleared. His form is made up, and lies upon the cold imposing-stone, silent, lifeless. His faults are set in diamond and pied, so that no more proofs can be taken. His virtues are set in six-line pica, colored, framed, and hung on the walls of memory, never to be forgotten. Be warned and be ready. Correct your proof."—Philadelphia Printers' Circular.

— The conclusions reached by the school committee of the Buffalo common council in their recent important report, are finding support in unlooked-for quarters. On Monday last, at their regular meeting the Methodist ministers of New York city discussed the question of the Bible in the public schools. The drift of the sentiment expressed was that these schools should be purely and honestly secular, and that the Bible should be excluded from them, not because the doing so would conciliate opposition, or the reverse, but because justice and the spirit of the school system demand its exclusion. This is the sound position.—Buffalo Courier.

The same position was taken by the Smethport school directors, and it is the right one.

M. E. Quarterly Meeting.

The Quarterly Meeting services of the M. E. Church will be held next Saturday and Sunday the 29th and 30th insts. Rev. C. S. Daley, of Hinsdale, N. Y., will preach in this place Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock; at Norwich Sunday, at 10 a. m; and at this place again Sunday evening. The official members of the church are requested to be present on Saturday.

Corn Planting.

The lateness of the season and the scarcity of help renders the use of labor saving tools this year an imperative necessity to farmers. M. A. Sprague has a convenient and very useful article in the shape of a corn-planter that is well worth a trial.—It is a hand corn-planter, and will do the work of four men in planting and covering. Look at it before hiring a regiment of men and boys to do your planting.

New Store at Larrabees.

Our former townsman, D. C. Young, has opened a Store at Larrabees in the capacious building adjoining his residence. He will deal in dry goods, groceries, and everything usually kept in a county store. He has just returned from the city with a large stock, which he will sell at the lowest market prices. We congratulate our friends in that section upon the acquisition of an enterprising merchant, and are sure they will find it to their advantage to give him their patronage.

Dressmaking.

The ladies of Smethport and vicinity will certainly be pleased to know that there is now another first class dressmaking establishment in the borough. The Misses Hutchinson & Williams, of Bradford, have opened a shop in the Miner building over McCoy & Reilly's drugstore, and are prepared to receive orders for any amount of work in the way of dressmaking. They guarantee goods fits and good work. We are pleased to observe a prosperous opening of business for them so far, and predict a steady increase.

Attention, All!

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware by the wholesale at M. L. Armstrong's, and this is the best time in the year to get good bargains. Mart. has just returned from the city with a full stock of every novelty in the shape of watches, clocks, jewelry and silverware, and more coming every day, which he has purchased at the most reduced rates, and is bound to sell cheaper than any house in the county. His stock of casters and silver table ware is peculiarly elegant, embracing the newest and handsomest style. In fact all of his stock is well worthy of mention on account of its beauty, elegance and cheapness.

Strained.

The editor of the Port Allegany Reporter allowed an occasional scribbler to use the first column of his editorial page last week, to express his notions of reform and air his ignorance in regard to the increase of the County Superintendent's salary. We are by no means disposed to defend the increase, neither are we prepared to indulge in any abuse of the members of the Directors Convention for an action of which they are alone responsible. Had such been our intention at any time we certainly should not have kept our indignation or admiration pent up several weeks until relieved by some friendly and officious outsider. Most assuredly the Democratic members of that convention, some of whom were of the best in their party, have reason to feel grateful for the kindly and complimentary terms bestowed upon them by their Port Allegany "organ." Every man in the county who knows anything knows that the Director's Convention is not a political body in any sense of the term, and that neither political party is responsible for its utterances or actions. The Directors are not elected in any township or borough upon party issues or with respect to partizan proclivities, that we are aware of, unless it may be in Liberty and one or two other Democratic townships. The political complexion of the convention is therefore a matter of mere accident, and the attaching of its faults to any party is an exhibition of political meanness of which we are sure the editor of the Reporter is not capable, however well it may befit an irresponsible contributor.

If the writer of that article had taken a little pains to inform himself in regard to the facts in the case, he would have hesitated still longer before unbosoming himself at the expense of his party friends. The facts are, that the political complexion of the convention was about equally divided between the two parties. The President of the convention was a stiff and sterling Democrat of the old school—and favored the increase. The first secretary was also a Democrat, and favored the increase. The gentleman who proposed the increase, urged it and pushed it through, and who is more responsible for any blame that may attach to the action than any one else, has worked with the Democratic party nearly three years, on the principle of reform! Such are the facts in the case, and they amply show the weakness of the assault upon the Republican party.

This rampant writer can also rest assured that the Miner has ample time to devote to advocating any real reform, but has not time to strain a fine point for the purpose of finding occasion to assail friend and foe alike, and to gain a cheap notoriety. The Miner has also ample time to devote to the "encroachments of Rome," which the limited reading, knowledge of everyday history, and brain capacity of this writer, renders him incapable of appreciating.

PORT ALLEGANY.

— The Cornet Band is practising more of late and consequently are improving.

— Plenty of work here for willing hands.

— We claim that our Sabbath school is an interesting one.

— Church choir meetings have been instituted for the Summer.

— Our Supervisors intend to commence work upon the roads at once. We admit there is need enough of it.

— Five applications for license are in circulation.

— Capt. E. M. Simpson was in town last week.

— "Give us a rest;" what we mean is to "change your tune" to some other than "Silver threads among the gold." Those poor threads—how thread-bare they have become. You say it is pretty, of course it is, and shoot the man who says its not, but like hash it does for seventy or eighty meals, but for a steady diet it does not relish. Give us just a little rest.

— An unfair proposition—the fact that the County Superintendent of McKean common schools receives the sum of $22,42 for each school which is visited for the space of an hour or more at semi annual intervals, while many of our teachers take charge of the same schools for a period of three months, and receive for the whole term but $25 or $30. It is all right to pay the Superintendent well for his services, but allow the teachers who in reality bear the yoke a proportionate salary.

— Your correspondent is indebted to Hon. J. C. Backus for a copy of Smulls Legislative, and a report of Bureau of Statistics. We clip the following:

"Originally the whole of our State was one vast forest aptly described in the royal charter to William Penn as Penn's woods. A little less than two centuries has so greatly changed the aspect of things, that we are now told that twenty years more will leave our forests exhausted, and Penn's woods must cease to even afford timber enough to furnish supplies for domestic consumption. It therefore behooves our citizens to examine carefully into our present stock, and how the same can be husbanded for the use of coming generations."

Pacdo.

Smethport Borough School.

Report of the examination, May 21. Those averaging 90 per cent. were as following:

Mollie Burns,
Evaline Forsyth,
Katie Mullin,
Lelia Knapp,
Addie Brownell,
Harry Knapp,
Ethel Armstrong,
Mary Hamlin,
Kate Brown,
Ezra Taylor,
James Simmons,
Addie Briggs,
Sarah McNulty,
Harry Richmond,
Bell Lyman,
Nellie Waller,
Aline Hamlin,
Mary Saltwell,
Ira Knapp,
Alvin Wright,
Dement Haskill,
Orpha Starks,
Frank Irons,
Katie Towel,
Addie Sheldon,
Alice Simmons,
Nellie Pratt.

For bad deportment, we report the following:

Ervie Kearns,
John Chadwick
Frank Backus,
Clarence Moses.

Miss M. Robison,
Teacher.

ROBBERY!

J. P. Wendell's Store Broken Into and Robbed.

When our enterprising and prosperous young merchant, J. P. Wendell, retired on Sunday evening (we'll not say at what hour for it was Sunday night) he had no thought or fear of robbers or burglars. When he opened his store the next morning his mind was very forcibly drawn to the subject by finding one of the windows broken open and his cash drawer minus about $40 in scrip and bills that had been inadvertently left therein the night before. There was no mystery about the robber or robbers breaking into the store, as that was a very easy matter. Everything was clear, except the matter as to who "did the bad deed," and that subject is as yet enveloped in perfect darkness. It is certain that it was somebody, and a somebody who does not dwell a thousand miles from Smethport. It was an inconvenient and provoking loss, yet John will keep right on selling groceries and provisions at bottom prices, as if nothing had happened.

A Good Organ.

We attended St. Elizabeth Catholic church last Sunday for the purpose of listening to the new organ recently purchased by the society, and were well repaid for our devotional sacrifice. It is a Burdett organ, manufactured at Erie in this State, and in tone and finish a credit to the manufacturers. In volume it almost equals many pipe organs that we have listened to, and in sweetness of tone it will be hard to excel. The instrument cost, set up in the church, a little over $200, which we should say was very cheap. During the service on Sunday its capacities were well tested, and its music well supplemented by more than ordinary good singing. Messrs Joe. Reilly and Andrew Tracy, and the Misses Reilly and Miss Maggie McCabe composed the choir, and they all did their part well. We are free to say that we were pleased with the organ and the singing, but we cannot say the same of the sermon. We suppose the reverend gentleman has the privilege of assailing Protestantism and Protestant institutions from his own pulpit, and those of his hearers who are enlightened enough to think and read for themselves can yet claim the privilege of forming their own opinions as to the truth of his assertions. Yet a little pecuniary aid in time of emergency at the hands of the "heretics" will still, as ever, be always gratefully and obsequiously received.

Larrabee's Hotel.

That irrepressible landlord, Ransom Larrabee, is sure to keep his head above the tide. He has opened a hotel at Larrabees in the building near the depot, lately occupied by D. L. Shelden, where he will be pleased to meet old friends and make new ones. He is better prepared to cater to the wants of guests in his new location than ever before, and all comers will be sure to meet with a pleasant reception and to be made happy and comfortable.

The Schools of McKean County.

STATEMENT FOR THE PAST SCHOOL YEAR.

Number of Schools in the County	95.
" " Residents of the county now teachers.	60.
Number of Applicants rejected in year	38.
Number of public examinations held in year	17.
Number of visits to schools by Co. Superintendent	221.
Number of Directors accompanying Superintendent	59.
Average time spent in each sch'l	1.48hr.
Number of miles traveled on official business	3412.
Number of letters written on official business	531.
Number of official reports made to Department	17.

All of which is respectfully submitted for the information of the public.

W. H. Curtis,
Co. Supt.

May 27, 1875.

Personal.

We were pleased to make the acquaintance yesterday of Dr. C. R. Early, of Ridgway, one of the live men of Elk county.—The doctor is stopping here on business connected with the consolidation of the Brandy Camp Railroad, (of which he is President,) the Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburgh, and the Rochester & State Line roads. We understand that the arrangements for a consolidation have been effected, and that the engineers are already at work making the preliminary survey of the extension of the Alton branch.

A CARD.

Ed. Miner.—Allow me a small space in your columns to express my heartfelt thanks to the good people of Smethport for their considerate kindness and sympathy so fully expressed for me on the occasion of the burial of my beloved daughter in your place on Wednesday. Their kindness will never be forgotten.

Yours truly,
J. W. Willard.

Teachers' Association at Bradford.

Shall we have a Teachers Association in Bradford?

At the Teachers examination which was held at Bradford, May 10th, a paper was circulated by Miss Julia Benjamin, and the following twelve teachers said "we will do all that we can to make the Association a success":

Emma Blair, Eva Moorhouse, Eva Drake, Jennie O. Miller, Adell Barworth, Effie Blair, Bernice E. Ward, Lizzie A. DeGolier, Arthur Marsh, Lillian Kellogg, J. C. Youngs and wife, and many of the prominent citizens promised their aid and influence.

A meeting was appointed to be held at Bradford, May 29th, at 1 o'clock p. m., at which time we hope to meet all the teachers of Bradford township, and as many others as feel interested in school improvements. Come one, come all. Let us do all we can. Bennie.

Bradford, May 17, 1875.

HARTRANFT and RAWLE.

Thursday, 1 P. M.—As half of our edition for this week is in the mails, we will merely state the telegraphic report, just received, that the Republican State Convention have re-nominated for Governor John F. Hartranft; and for State Treasurer, H. W. Rawle, Mayor of Erie.

— A good artist—John Digel.

— Notice the new announcement of A. N. Taylor and Son in another column. Look for a more explicit advertisement next week. In the meantime call and look at their immense stock.

Mark Twain says: "I have seen slower people than I am—and more deliberate people than I am—even quieter, and more listless, and lazier people than I am. But they were dead.

Settle Up.

Having formed a co-partnership in the practice of medicine, it is imperatively necessary that my old accounts up to the 1st of April, 1875, be settled. I do not wish to make any one costs, but will be obliged to do so unless those indebted to me will settle their accounts immediately.

S. D. Freeman M. D.

☞ L. W. Crawford desires to purchase Cherry, Ash, and other hard woods at his Mill in Roulet and will pay a fair price, for good logs. Address L. W. Crawford, Alton Pa., or call on his Superintendent, F. L. Aldrich, at the Mill, or D. F. Glassmire.

Excellent Teas.—The Original American Tea Company, of New York, of which Robt. Wells is President, was established in 1840, and since that time has been steadily gaining in favor, no only in the city of New York, but all over the country, until now its teas reach every section. The leading press of the city and of hundreds of places in the country have endorsed it as perfectly reliable, and parties wishing excellent teas at low prices, can with perfect confidence send to this company for them. Their teas are put up in one pound packages, with the kind and price printed on the wrappers; also, in boxes containing 5, 10, 20, and 30 pounds. They range in price from 40 cents to $1,30 per pound. Our merchants can have samples mailed to their address by enclosing 10 cents for each sample. The company wish reliable agents in every town to get up clubs amongst families for their teas, and offer great inducements. Send for our circular. Address always, Robt. Wells, President, No. 43 Versey St., New York.

DIED.

WILLARD.—At Jamestown, N. Y., May 24th 1875, Minnie G., oldest daughter of James W. and Leonra A. Willard, aged 8 years, 6 months and 9 days.

SAMUEL G. EARNST,

Tuner of Piano Fortes & Organs,

Agent for the celebrated Chickering, C. A. Brown & Bro. Pianos, Simmons & Clough Organs, &c.

Will visit Smethport regularly, and guarantees satisfaction in every respect. Repairs of all kind attended to promptly. 12..29

HARRY L. WILSON,

House & Sign Painter,

Glazier, Grainer, & Paper Hanger.

Also, COACH PAINTING neatly done in the latest styles. All orders promptly attended to, and general satisfaction guaranteed.

Smethport, Pa. May 13 1875.

Orphan's Court.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Riley S. Dexter, Executor of the last will and testament of John Dexter, deceased, has filed in the Register's Office in and for the county of McKean, at Smethport, his final account as Executor of the said John Dexter, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said county for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 21st day of next, June at the Court House at Smethport, in said county.

M. A. SPRAGUE, Register.

Register's office, May 27, 1875—30tc

Executors Notice.

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the Estate of William Thesry deceased, of Bradford township, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having demands or claims against the same will make known the same without delay.

C. J. LANE,
PATRICK LYNCH,
Administrators.

May 27, 1875.—6t

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the Estate of Ebenezer Pattison deceased, of Hamlin township, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having demands or claims against the same will make known the same without delay.

D. P. PATTISON,
STEPHEN PATTISON,
Administrators

Apr 29, 1875.

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor,

WM. HASKELL,

Smethport, April 2, 1874.

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his farm situate about one fourth of a mile southwest of Bradford borough on the Bradford and Lafayette road. Said farm contains 140 acres of land, with 100 acres improved; is well watered and has good farm buildings and a good orchard thereon. It is in close proximity to the developed oil territory, and shows undoubted surface indications of oil.

ALSO—Fifteen cows, a three-horse power threshing machine, and various farming utensils, will be sold with the farm or separately.

TERMS.—Part cash, balance on time with good security. DAVID ROGERS.

Bradford, Pa. April 1, 1874–3m

E. R. SHATTUCK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph. Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

EUREKA!
McCOY & REILLY,
("SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE.")
DEALERS IN
Pure Drugs & Medicines,
FORD BUILDING, SMETHPORT, PA.

To Our Friends and the Public:

We would respectfully and confidently invite your attention (not to the "Leading Drugstore of the County,") but to the

Side-Hill Drug Store,

where the

DRUG DEPARTMENT

is thoroughly assorted and extensively stocked. We trust the annexed will receive and repay careful perusal, our desire being to impart useful information, and to secure our share of the Public Patronage.

THE LADIES

Will find a large line of the **Very Latest Styles of Fancy Stationery**, and those of a "literary turn," however fastidious, cannot but be suited should they examine our large and complete line of **Miscellaneous Books,** including works of the best authors. In **School Books** we defy competition. Buying directly from the publishers, to supply our WHOLESALE TRADE, we get the VERY LARGEST DISCOUNT. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, FANCY PIPES,

POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTED TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,

are sufficiently large to enable us to suit each and all in quality and price.

Trusting that by our untiring devotion and fidelity to the wishes and interests of our customers, we may succeed in enlarging and developing our business and pledging our best endeavors in behalf of our friends, and soliciting the patronage of those with whom we have not yet had the pleasure of a business acquaintance.

We remain faithfully yours,

McCoy & Reilly.

Headquarters for Clothing!

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is receiving daily a large variety of NEW GOODS, consisting

Ready Made Clothing,

HATS, CAPS,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, Etc.

Which he proposes to sell at the Lowest Cash Prices. The people of Smethport and surrounding country are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, and satisfy themselves that this is the only place in McKean county where they can find a good variety and quality of goods.

Boys and Children's Clothing

☞ A SPECIALTY ☜

A fine assortment of

BASKET COATS and VESTS.

Please call, and we will take pleasure in showing goods. The reason we can sell goods more reasonable than anybody else is

Because We Sell for Ready Pay.

26—1y *S. Gunzberg.*

M. A. SPRAGUE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SMETHPORT, PA.,

The following List comprises some of the many articles constantly on hand:

Adzes
Axes
Augurs
Auger Bits
Awls
Axle clips
Axle grease
Apple pearers
Barn door hinges
Barn door rails
Barn door rollers
Base knobs
Bath brick
Bed castors
Bell cords
Beef pounders
Bells
Bench hooks
Bench screws
Bevels
Bits
Blacking
Blind butts
Blind staples
Bolts, all kinds
Boot jacks
Borax
Boring machines
Brushes
Buckets
Bull rings
Butts, all kinds
Candle sticks
Cake turners
Calipers
Caps, percussion
Carpet stretchers
Cartridges
Castors
catches
Cattle leaders
Chain, all kinds
Chalk lines
Chalk
Crayons
Chisels, all kinds
Clamps
Cleavers
Clothes lines
Clothes wringers
Coal hods
Coffee mills
Corn cutters
Corn poppers
Crow bars
Curry combs
Curtain pins
Cutlery
Dippers
Dividers
Dog collars
Draw shaves
Egg beaters
Expansive bits
Faucets
Felloe plates
Files
Fluting machines
Forks all kinds
[illegible]
Fry pans
Gate hinges
Gauges
Gimlets
Glazier's points
Glue
Glue pots
Grain sickles
Gridirons
Gunpowder
Grindstones
Gun nipples
Hammers
Hand vises
Handles all kinds
Hasps and staples
Hatchets
Hay knives
Hinges all kinds
Hoes
Hooks all kinds
Horse pokes
Horse-rakes
Horse hoes
Iron all kinds—and Pinking, waffle and [illegible]
Kettles
Keys
Knives
Lamps
Lanterns
Levels
Locks
Mallets
Match safes
Measuring tapes
Meat cutters
Molasses gates
Mop sticks
Mouse traps
Mowing machines
Nails
Oils
Oilers
Oil stones
Picks
Picture nails
Planes
Pulleys
Pumps
Plows
Rakes
Razors
Rivets
Ropes
Rules
Safety fuse
Sand paper
Sauce pans
Saws all kinds
Scissors
Scoops, coal and grain
Screw drivers
Screws
Scythes
Sheep shears
Shot
Shovels
Sieves
Spades
Spoons
Squares
Stoves
Tacks
Tea kettles
Tobacco boxes
Toe calks
Tongs
Trowels
Tin ware, all kinds
Vices
Varnish
Wad cutters
Washers
Whiffletree hooks
White lead
Wrenches, Monkey
Wheel barrows &c, &c.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE MARKET ALLOWS!

Subscribe

FOR THE

M'Kean Co. Miner.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Housekeeping Hints.

COTTAGE PIE.—In the bottom of the pie dish put a good layer of nicely minced mutton or beef, season to taste, add an onion chopped fine, cover with mashed potatoes, and bake in a sharp oven half an hour, or until the potatoes are well browned.

VEAL PIE.—Line a deep tin pan with a good crust; parboil the meat and season high; nearly fill the pan with water in which the meat was parboiled. Sprinkle flour over, add a piece of butter, and cover with a tolerably thick crust. Chicken, clam or oyster pie may be made in the same way. Oysters must not be cooked before putting in the pie.

BREAKFAST DISHES.—In cooking oatmeal, hominy, wheaten-grits, cracked wheat, or any of these nice breakfast dishes, cook it in a covered tin dish in a kettle of boiling water; in this manner, there is no danger of scorching. Corn starch pudding, sea moss, farina, and all other articles mixed with milk, can be cooked in the same way.

TO MEND CHINAWARE.—Take a very thick solution of gum-arabic and stir it into plaster of paris until the mixture is of a proper consistency. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges of the chinaware and stick them together. In a few days it will be impossible to break the article in the same place. The whiteness of the cement renders it doubly valuable.

CHICKEN PIE.—Cut up your chicken, parboil it, season it in the pot, take up the meat, put in a flour thickening and scald the gravy; make the crust with sour milk made sweet with saleratus; put in a piece of butter or lard the size of an egg; cream is preferable to sour milk, if you have it. Take a large tin pan, line it with the crust, put in your meat and pour in your gravy from the fat; make it nearly full, covering over with crust, and leaving a vent; bake it in a moderate oven two hours and a half.

Relative Value of Manures.

A New England paper reports the following as having been said at a recent meeting of the Franklin Harvest Club: John W. Hubbard, of Northampton, who has had a good deal of experience in market gardening, said he was no friend to commercial fertilizers, but preferred barnyard manure for every crop. It should be fine, and if he could afford it he would not use any until it had been stored or composted two years, mixing some ingredient with it to keep it from heating. If he was obliged to buy, he would prefer to pay ten dollars per cord for stable manure than to invest in commercial fertilizers. Spinach, lettuce and celery must have rapid growth to get the good quality. His method of cultivating celery is to make a trench twelve inches deep, and fill up six inches with fine manure before setting the plants, and to fill up with earth as fast as they grow. He always sold it in the fall, and has had no success in keeping over the winter.

Edwin H. Judd, of South Hadley, is another extensive market gardener, but says the business did not pay last year as formerly. As to fertilizers, he objected to mixing fish and ashes together. By an experiment with potatoes, he obtained double the crop, if they were used separately. It costs a good deal to find out which is the best fertilizer for a particular crop. He had not much faith in anything but fish and pure Peruvian guano; the latter was important as a "priming" or to stimulate the crop for an early start.

Maine Cucumbers.

A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* says some things which will apply to other localities, as follows: Many farmers in this State do not know that they can realize more money from raising cucumbers than from any other crop. There is always a good demand for them if they are pickled small and well cured. They should be salted by making strong pickle—not dry salted, as that will shrink them up and cause a loss to the grower, as well as to the parties who put them up for market. We are now compelled to go to Chicago for pickles, on account of the scarcity of them here. Even in Boston and New York the supply does not meet the demand, and millions of dollars go out of this State for the very article that we should ship to other large cities. This State is well adapted to the growing of cucumbers, and it is a well-known fact that State of Maine cucumbers are preferable to those raised West in hotter climates.

To Destroy the Potato Beetle.

A correspondent says: I have a plan which I have found very effectual in destroying the potato beetle. I take three tablespoonfuls of paris green and mix with it, thoroughly, two quarts of wheat flour. I then put it in a common salt sack, and with a rod I beat it over the vines while the dew is on. When the heat of the sun is thrown upon it, it bakes so that it cannot be washed off by rain. When the vines have reached their full growth repeat the process. One pound of paris green is enough for five acres. This is the best way, as it scatters the poison evenly.

The Grange and the Catholics.

Colman's Rural World states that in reply to the petition of a Catholic in Minnesota, who desired to join the order, the Pope had stated that he would allow the petitioner to join the grange of Patrons of Husbandry and be a member thereof if he found nothing therein conflicting with his conscience or the creed of the Catholic Church. It is now several months since this story was first reported from Minnesota. The New York *World* investigated it thoroughly at the time and exposed its untruthfulness. It also expresses the belief of the Catholic bishops in America when it states that the prohibition of the church against its members belonging to secret societies is absolute and unqualified, so that no Catholic can be a Patron who does not by the act of joining the order sever himself from and place himself under the ban of the church.

Crime in Austria.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Standard* writes to that journal: For years Vienna has not been the scene of such a horrible crime as was committed a few days ago. A Czech tailor (almost all the Vienna tailors are Czechs), who had fallen into pecuniary difficulties, owing to the dissipated life he led, sent his wife out of the house, bolted the door, and while playing with his five children, the youngest of whom is eight months old, enticed them into a dark room. There he strangled them and hung them upon nails, and when all were thus disposed of the wretched man hanged himself. The nail on which his eldest son hung fortunately gave way a little, so that his toes just touched a little box, and this saved him; but the other children and the father were all found dead. The criminal had had twenty children, eight of whom were by his present wife, but only these five were living, the other fifteen having been dead for some time. Unfortunately, this is not the only tragedy at present in Vienna. A high official in the ministry of war and the secretary of a railway company have shot themselves, the latter during the sitting of the board when he saw that his defalcations must be discovered. In Pesth, the director of the "credit association" for officials of the State has poisoned himself after having entirely ruined the society. The directors of an insurance company also in Pesth, among them Baron Hirschfeld, a Prussian, and Count Nicolaus Bethlen, have been imprisoned for numerous frauds. The president, Count Bathyanyi, and another director, Count Sommariva, appear to be innocent of all participation in this dishonesty, as their evidence was taken and they were not imprisoned. That they should remain free merely because they are magnates seems too improbable to be believed. The Hungarian official gazette, the *Kozlenyi*, publishes almost daily the bankruptcy of one of the aristocracy or a warrant against some criminal in high life.

Increase of Cost of Living.

In concluding his address before the American Social Science Convention, Mr. Wells, of Connecticut, summed up the results of our economic progress since 1860 as follows: We have increased the power of production with a given amount of personal effort throughout the country at least fifteen per cent., possibly twenty. We have increased the cost of living to the masses to the extent of from thirty to fifty per cent. It is entirely within the power of society to effect a remedy by adopting agencies whose simplicity and effectiveness long experience has proved beyond all controversy. But herein lies the difficulty. Like Naaman, we are anxious to be cleansed, but like him expect to be called upon to do some great thing, and are apt to be disappointed when we are told that the simplest measures will prove the most effectual. In point of natural resources we have all we can desire. To make these productive of boundless abundance there must be industry and economy on the part of the individual and on that of society, a guarantee that every man shall have an opportunity to exert his industry and exchange its products with the utmost freedom and the greatest intelligence. When society has done this we shall have solved the problem involved in the relations of capital and labor so far as the solution is within the control of coöperative human agency, for in giving to each man opportunity, conjoined with freedom and intelligence, we invest him as it were with crown and mitre, and make him sovereign over himself.

Passing the Crowd In.

A well-known drummer for a dry goods house who chanced last summer to be in a Maine town where the circus showed that night, made a bet that he could pass every one of a party of thirty who had come over from a neighboring town into the "show" without paying a cent. The wager being accepted, the party was marshaled, and proceeded to the tent, where the door-keeper was busily engaged taking tickets from all who passed through the aperture in the canvas. Coming up with his crowd, the drummer rushed up to the ticket-taker with his hand full of cards, and said: "Just count these men as they pass in, ending with the one in the straw hat."

"Certainly, sir;" and the Cerberus went to work: "Five, ten, fourteen, eighteen," etc., as they passed by him and mingled with the crowd, till the straw hat was reached, when he shouted "thirty-one," and turned round for the tickets. But the polite individual who had bade him enumerate had vanished, while the party who was crowned with the straw hat, the only one who was stopped before he had mingled with and melted into the indistinguishable mass of the crowd inside, proved to be an innocent countryman who had legitimately procured his admission pasteboard. The ticket-taker couldn't leave his post, for the ingress of regular spectators was pressing, so he made the best of it, and said nothing. He had learned a lesson, however, that made him take tickets first, and count afterward, for the future.

TO THE POINT.—An obliging gentleman, who thinks that personal favors do not cost much, while they make friends, was applied to by a colored man for a certificate of character by which he might get a situation. The testimonial proved to be more complimentary than Scipio himself had expected; and that worthy, on recovering from his astonishment, exclaimed: "Say, Mr. ——, won't you give me something to do yourself on that recommendation?"

A DEAD HORSE.—Old Brigham Young was called upon last week to pay the second monthly installment of five hundred dollars to Ann Eliza, and he got red in the ears as he handed over the money, and remarked to a saint by his side: "That's the worst case of payin' for a dead horse on record."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

John Sheridan, father of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, died at his residence in Somerset, Ohio. ......An attempt was made to rob the Adams Express messenger on the train between Lima and Forest, Ohio, by sawing through the end door of the express car. Having effected an entrance the robber commanded messenger Price to surrender. Price refusing to do so, the robber shot him twice, once in the neck and once in the shoulder, whereupon Price shot the robber, killing him instantly. He proved to be a recently discharged conductor on an accommodation train on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne railroad named Hinsley. Price's wounds are not serious ...... Two men arrested for burglary near Ellicott City, Howard county, Md., have been identified as escaped convicts from the New Jersey State prison at Trenton. One of the men confessed to be August Duffinger, sent to the New Jersey State prison for ten years, and the other Philip Bernhard, sentenced to the same prison for two years. They are said to be two of a party of six who escaped from the Trenton State prison on the fifth of April......The American Methodist chapel at Quinkang, China, was destroyed by a mob of Chinamen. The authorities have offered reparation....Six thousand German families are preparing to immigrate from Russia on account of oppressive conscription....The Western Union Telegraph Company have purchased the steamer Suffolk, changed the name to Professor Morse, and are fitting her up for the purpose of laying a submarine cable between Key West and the West Indies.... A tornado passed over the State of Georgia, taking in the whole line from Alabama to North Carolina and proving more disastrous in its results than any tornado that has visited the country for years. When first seen the cloud resembled a funnel, with its apex on the ground. Buildings were demolished before it, houses were lifted bodily from the ground and smashed to pieces, and in one case a whole village was swept away. It is known that over seventy persons were killed and more than one hundred injured.

Instructions have been sent to the provincial authorities of Prussia to treat the collection of money for priests who have been subjected to legal penalties as a punishable offense...... A police station of Providence, R. I., was struck by lightning during a thunder storm and the upper portion of the building destroyed by fire. Seven officers asleep in the top story had a narrow escape. All the prisoners and lodgers were safely removed......The jewelry establishment of Benj. L. Hood, on Broadway, Albany, N. Y., was entered by burglars through a rear door while the proprietor was gone to dinner and $15,000 worth of jewelry taken..... Mr. L. A. Benton, a jeweler in Cleveland, Ohio, opened his store at nine o'clock a few mornings since, and as he turned from unlocking his safe, was confronted by a masked robber with a knife. Mr. Benton showed fight with a hatchet, when he was knocked senseless from behind by a second robber. The thieves then rifled the safe and escaped. Mr. Benton's injuries are serious......Another ocean steamer disaster follows too quickly the many that have been recorded. The steamer Schiller was one of the favorite steamers of the German line. She left New York with about three hundred and fifty passengers, many of them Germans who had acquired fortunes in the United States and were visiting their native land for the first time. At dead of night and in a dense fog the unfortunate steamer ran upon a rock at the Scilly Islands and became a total wreck. Over three hundred of her unfortunate passengers perished......The ship Salvadora, from Savannah for Liverpool, went ashore near Holyhead and was lost. The bark Marco Polo, from New York for Bremen, stranded at Andresella. Both crews were safely landed..... While two men named Remselman and Daggert were at supper in a Philadelphia boarding house, they reopened an argument they had the evening previous concerning the refining of sugar. Remselman called Daggert a harsh name, whereupon the latter drew a knife and stabbed the former to the heart. Daggert escaped.... The postal treaty has been signed by all the nations constituting the general postal union, and the new rates will be charged after July 1, excepting on correspondence to and from France.

An attempt was made to burn the town of Summit, Mississippi. Buckets of coal oil were placed on tops of houses. Two brothers, named Moses, were arrested on suspicion.... Wyatt Flowers, colored, of Columbus, Ohio, had a misunderstanding with his aunt, and shot her with a pistol, and then with a razor he cut two horrible gashes across her head and another across her stomach. He then reloaded his pistol, shot himself in the right temple, and died soon afterward in great agony. The woman was fatally injured. Flowers had been an inmate of the penitentiary for shooting his white mistress ...... Chief-Justice Lowe, of Utah, refuses a writ to compel Brigham Young to pay his former wife, Eliza Ann, $500 per month alimony, as granted by the court at the time of the divorce.....The Czar of Russia is on a visit to the Emperor of Germany...... The steamship Cadiz was lost near Brest while on a voyage from Lisbon to London. Sixteen persons were drowned......A boy of sixteen shot and fatally wounded a playmate of fourteen in Brooklyn, N. Y., but whether accidentally or on purpose was not ascertained. He was placed under arrest......The Planet Mills carpet works of Brooklyn, New York, were destroyed by an incendiary fire, involving a loss of $350,000, and throwing four hundred persons out of employment. A Baptist church adjoining was also consumed...... A large number of persons attended the centennial celebration at Ticonderoga, N. Y.

The recent developments in the Internal Revenue department of the United States are most astonishing. For several years a ring extending all over the country has existed, yearly growing stronger and increasing its ability to defraud the government. It had some of its members in the department, and in breaking up the ring the officials were obliged to use the greatest secrecy. Every year the government has been defrauded out of over $1,250,000, and without a word of warning the government seized distilleries in all the Western cities—in St. Louis, 11; in Milwaukee, 13; in Chicago, 8, etc. The developments of the case will be looked forward to with no little interest.

Many of the principal merchants of New York visited the Centennial grounds at the invitation of Philadelphia merchants. The railroad time between the two cities was one hour and forty-eight minutes—the quickest trip ever made on the road......Mrs. Cronk, who has been on trial for the killing of James Luke, near Paterson, N. J., has been discharged. The jury found a verdict of not guilty immediately after retiring. Luke forced himself into Mr. Cronk's presence a number of times against her wish, and on the last occasion was threatened with a gun, which he disregarded, when Mrs. Cronk shot him in self defense......The British under-secretary for foreign affairs stated in Parliament that the government had received the most satisfactory assurances from Berlin of the maintenance of the peace of Europe......Three sisters, daughters of Peter Hannis, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, were drowned while attempting to cross the Sandusky river in a wagon......A delegation of Catholics from Mayence presented to the Pope an address signed by one million names, on the occasion of his eighty-third birthday......The principal conspirator in the plot to assassinate Prince Bismarck has been arrested; he is said to be related to Archbishop Ledochowski......Advices to the St. Louis *Republican* from St. Joseph, Mo., state that the last few warm days have hatched out myriads of grasshoppers, and it is feared the plague will be as serious as last year.

The American Tract Society received $652,-872.85 last year, and expended $551,545.56....President Grant has sent a letter of congratulation to the President of the republic of Honduras on his election......The republic of Guatemala has recognized the independence of the republic of Cuba, and established official relations between the countries......A deputation of Good Templars has arrived at Quebec from Great Britain, on a visit to the lodges of Canada and the United States......The Russian government has signed a convention with Japan by which the Japanese part of the Islands of Saghalien is ceded to Russia....The town of Calamar, on the Magdalene river, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the evening of April 30. Some eighty or ninety houses were destroyed and two women and one child burned to death. The value of the property lost is unknown......A dispatch from Berlin states that a crowd of women mobbed an Old Catholic schoolhouse in Konigshute, Silesia, declaring they would never permit their children to become Old Catholics. The military cleared the streets, arresting some twenty persons....By a fire in Boyertown, Bucks county, Pa., five dwellings, one church and three stables were destroyed....Harvard college has changed its colors from magenta to crimson. ......The board of managers of the Adams Express Company has voted $1,000 gold to messenger Price, who killed the robber in his car on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne road. ......A man named Rielly has been arrested and held for trial in Newark, N. J., for selling liquor to a boy of sixteen years, who was found intoxicated ....The Roman Catholic bishops of Prussia have decided to dissolve even the religious orders which the state tolerates, being unwilling to see them subjected to governmental supervision.

The youth O'Connor, who attempted to shoot the Queen on the occasion of thanksgiving for the Prince of Wales' recovery from sickness, has been again arrested, having been found standing near the palace in the same spot from whence he aimed the pistol previously. He has been sent to an insane asylum. ....Treasury statistics show that during April 15,851 passengers by ocean steamers arrived in New York, and of these 13,354 were steerage passengers....At the annual meeting of the American Bible Society, it was announced that in the fifty-nine years of the society's existence, it has distributed 31,893,382 Bibles....The Pope replied with feeling to the congratulations of the Germans on his birthday, and in his remarks praised the German clergy and exhorted them to stand firm....A troupe of Chicago female cancan dancers were ordered out of Toronto by the police.... Sarina Thomas, daughter of a Steuben county (N. Y.) clergyman, ran away with a married man named John Ferris, who subsequently stole her watch and money. She had him arrested and he was sentenced to prison for six months. The disgrace of the position so preyed upon her mind that she threw herself before a freight train at Watkins and was instantly killed....The Toledo *Blade*, in a carefully compiled account, shows that of the winter wheat in the United States, at least one-third was destroyed, which was counterbalanced by the number of acres sown, so that the crop will be up to the average. The amount of corn put in this year greatly exceeds that of last year....John Siney, president of the Miners' National Association, has been arrested at Osceola, Pa., charged with conspiracy....Cadet C. S. Hall was fatally injured at West Point by being thrown from his horse in the cavalry drill.

A Knowing Dog.

A quiet game of draw, quarter-ante, was in progress the other evening at Chico, California. One of the party managed to get a heart flush, ace at the head, out of the deck, and laid it in his lap, waiting a chance to play it. Presently the chance came. The guileless gentleman counted out $40 better with one hand, and quietly went down with the other hand for that flush. It wasn't there. He had to play his original hand. Two of the party called his $40 better, and one of them in the show-down produced the identical heart flush that he had been at such pains to secure. He knew it was the same, for the ace was crimped just as he had done it. The secret was that Ira Wetherbee's dog, "Patsey," had quietly put his nose in, picked up the flush, carried it around to his friend, wagged his tail knowingly and walked off.

Anecdote of Frederick.

Frederick the Great, of Prussia, had a way of his own of dismissing complaints to whom he did no care to listen. On a certain occasion the merchant of Breslau applied to Frederick for protection against the ruinous competition of Jewish dealers. "How it is," asked the monarch, "that the Jews manage to draw such an amount of business into their hands?" "Sire, they are up early and late, traveling from place to place, living very economically, and content with small gains on rapid returns. "Very well," said Frederick, "go thou and be Jews so far as the conducting of thy business is concerned."

If there are any of our readers who have not tried Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.), we advise them to give it one trial for their own sake. Have your grocer get it.

A DEATH RECORD.—A paper published at Honda, on the Magdalena river, says that eight hundred persons, chiefly children, have died of measles and malignant sore throat at Bogota.

DR. WALKER TRIED VARIOUS EXTRACTS from herbs and roots, without benefit. He noticed, however, that alcohol, that bane of the human race, was used in their preparation, and he determined to exclude the poison entirely from his own practice, so that the sin of making men drunkards, while pretending to cure them, should never lie at his door. The Almighty blessed his experiments, and in the Vinegar Bitters he has produced a pure, health-restoring agent, which banishes disease in every form, reinvigorates the system, and restores strength to the feeblest sufferer. There is no part of life's citadel where the enemy can make a lodgment, that the Vinegar Bitters will not find him and put him to the rout. Impurity of blood is the parent of disease; the liver, the stomach, the lungs, the nerves, every vital organ is affected primarily, from this cause, and in this direction the Vinegar Bitters acts with magical influence.

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is very strongly recommended by the medical faculty and is largely prescribed among their female patients. It is worthy of all confidence, as may be seen from the following testimonials:

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DR. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I have not words to express my gratitude to you for your advice and assistance in my case. There is not one who has used your medicines since they have been brought here, but that can say with me they have been greatly benefited. Since I have been so helped by its use, six or seven around me left off all doctors and medicines, and now use it in their families, after being cured of the same disease as mine. You do not know what a wonder it created in our city, by its restoring my sister I wrote you about, for she had been under the care of three of our best doctors, but could not sit up but for a few moments at one time. I begged of her to try your medicines, and before she had used half the bottles she could go all around the yard, and has now just come home from a visit five miles away.

MRS. THOMAS MCFARLAND.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.—*Com.*

SAVE MONEY.—It is well worth saving, and you can save it by buying a sewing machine, and get one of the best and most perfect machines in existence. The Wilson shuttle sewing machine has reached a point of excellence and perfectness equaled by no machine in use, and the constantly and rapidly increasing demand, which is almost beyond their manufacturing capacity to supply, is convincing evidence that the merits of this machine are appreciated. Machines will be delivered at any railroad station in this county, free of transportation charges, if ordered through the company's branch house at 827 and 829 Broadway, N. Y. They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular free on application. This company want a few more agents. —*Com.*

Factories and machine shops should not be allowed to run a day without *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* In case of a sudden accident, an immediate use of it may save weeks of suffering, and perhaps a limb, or even life.—*Com.*

A distressing cough causes the friends of the sufferer almost as much pain as the sufferer himself. *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* speedily cures coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, etc. It will always relieve consumption, and in many well-attested cases it has effected a perfect cure. Fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.—*Com.*

There are several kinds of worms which trouble horses; the pin worms (pointed at both ends) are the most common and most dangerous. *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will, in a few days, eject the worms, and the horse will begin to thrive.—*Com.*

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Wholesale Agents.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	10 @	13
Common to Good Texans	09½@	11
Milch Cows	40 00 @	75 00
Hogs—Live	07½@	07¾
Dressed	09½@	09¾
Sheep	05½@	06¾
Lambs	10 @	14
Cotton—Middling	16½@	16¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 15 @	6 40
State Extra	5 15 @	5 35
Wheat—Red Western	1 36 @	1 37
No. 2 Spring	1 14 @	1 18½
Rye—State	1 03 @	1 09
Barley—State	1 22½@	1 22½
Barley Malt	1 38 @	1 58
Oats—Mixed Western	77 @	77½
Corn—Mixed Western	88 @	89
Hay, per cwt	55 @	1 05
Straw, per cwt	50 @	80
Hops ....74s, 35@40—olds	08 @	15
Pork—Mess	21 90 @	22 00
Lard	14½@	14¾
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	13 00 @	14 00
" No. 2, new	10 00 @	10 50
Dry Cod, per cwt	6 00 @	6 50
Herring, Scaled, per box	40 @	40
Petroleum—Crude ....6½@6¾	Refined,	12¾
Wool—California Fleece	28 @	33½
Texas "	27 @	32
Australian "	48 @	55
Butter—State	29 @	30
Western Dairy	24 @	27
Western Yellow	20 @	23
Western Ordinary	13 @	14
Pennsylvania Fine	26 @	30
Cheese—State Factory	16 @	16¾
" Skimmed	05 @	14
Western	08 @	16
Eggs—State	16 @	16
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1 35 @	1 22½
Rye—State	1 03 @	1 05
Corn—Mixed	85 @	86
Barley—State	1 12½@	1 19
Oats—State	78 @	78
BUFFALO.		
Flour	5 25 @	7 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 16 @	1 16
Corn—Mixed	84 @	85
Oats	70 @	72
Rye	1 07 @	1 07
Barley	1 40 @	1 40
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	15½@	15¾
Flour—Extra	8 00 @	8 90
Wheat—Red Western	1 29 @	1 39
Rye	1 16 @	1 18
Corn—Yellow	57 @	87
Oats—Mixed	75 @	75
Petroleum	06½@	06
PHILADELPHIA		
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 25 @	6 50
Wheat—Western Red	1 43 @	1 45
Rye	1 10 @	1 10
Corn—Yellow	89 @	90
Mixed	86 @	87
Oats—Mixed	70 @	75
Petroleum—Crude........06½@06¾	Refined,	12¾

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For the rich with few children it may do to buy a Shoe without Tips, but to those who are blessed with little money and many children it is ruinous to buy any others than SILVER TIPPED Shoes.

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